

Brain Power

Girgis Abo Sefein

New Hello! & Treasure Island

Final Revision

1st Secondary

الصف الأول الثانوى

الفصل الدراسى الثانى



Unit 7

advice (n)	نصيحة	hygiene rules	قواعد النظافة الشخصية
allergy (n)	حساسية	hygienically (adv)	صحيًا / من وجهة النظر الصحية
at least	على الأقلّ	immediate (adj)	فوري / عاجل
basic (adj)	أساسي	immediately (adv)	فورًا / حالًا
bedding (n)	فرش السرير	ingredients (n)	مقادير الطعام
blanket (n / v. ed)	بطانية – يغطي	injured (adj)	مصاب / جريح
breathe (v. d)	يتنفس / يسترد انفاسه / يتفوه بكلمة	law (n)	قانون
burn (n/ v. burnt - burnt)	حرْق – يحرق / يحترق	medical (adj)	طبي / متعلق بالطب
calm (adj / n)	هادئ – هدوء	messy (adj)	فوضوي / غير مرتب
chopping board (n)	لوح التقطيع	mild (adj)	متوسط / غير حاد
CPR	الإنعاش القلبي الرئوي	prohibition (n)	حظر / منع
danger (n)	خَطر	research (n / v. ed)	بحث علمي – يجري بحثا علميا
dirt (n)	قذارة	respond (v. ed)	يستجيب / يردّ
DOs and DON'Ts	إرشادات وتحذيرات	rule (n / v. d)	قاعدة - يحكم
dust (n/ v. ed)	تراب - ينظف/يرش	separate (adj / v. d)	منفصل – يفصل
electrical (adj)	كهربي	sneeze (v. d)	يعطس
emergency services	خدمات الطوارئ	soapy (adj)	صابوني/ مخلوط بالصابون
equipment (n)	معدات	soil (n / v. ed)	تُربة /أرض - يلوث
evacuate (v. d)	يخلي (مكان)	sponge (n / v.d)	ممسحة اسفنجية - يمسح
evacuation (n)	تفريغ	suggestion (n)	اقتراح
first aids (n)	إسعافات أولية	tissue (n)	منديل ورقي – نسيج رقيق
grow (v. grew - grown)	ينمو	wrap (v. ped)	يغلّف / يلف



Unit 8

air-conditioning (n)	تكييف الهواء	get around	ينتقل / يسافر - يستوعب
application (n) = app	تطبيق	go out	يخرج
argue (v. d)	يجادل	GPS = Global Positioning System	نظام تحديد المواقع
benefit (n) (v. ed)	فائدة - يستفيد - يفيد	hybrid (n)	هجين (مختلط النظام)
brainstorm	العصف الذهنى	internet access	الوصول إلى الانترنت
chat (n) (v. ted)	دردشة – يدردش	invention (n)	اختراع
click (n) (v. ed)	نقرة - ينقر (على زر الماوس)	luxury (n)	شئ فخم / فاخر/ترف/ بذخ
collection (n)	مجموعة	navigate (v. d)	يحدد اتجاه - يقود سفينة أو طائرة
comment (n) (v. ed)	تعليق - يعلق	(not) anymore = (not) any longer	لم يعد (يفعل الشئ)
communication (n)	تواصل / اتصال	not exactly	ليس بالضبط
concentrate (v.d)	يركز	online posts	منشورات عبر الإنترنت
consequences (n)	عواقب/ نتائج	printing press (n)	آلة الطباعة / المطبعة
consult (v. ed)	يُعْطِي إسْتِشَارَه /يستشير	quiz (n.) / quizzes (plural)	امتحان موجز/ مسابقة معلومات
documentary (n)	فيلم / برنامج وثائقى	robot (n)	إنسان آلي
electric (adj)	كهربي (يعمل بالكهرباء)	smartphone (n)	هاتف ذكى
familiar (adj)	مَألوف / معروف	specific (adj)	محدد
feedback (n)	ملاحظات نتائج	translation (n)	ترجمة
find out	يعلم ب / يعرف	vehicle (n)	مَرْكَبَة



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Unit 9

abilities (n)	قدرات	hatred (n)	كراهية
appreciate (v - d)	يقدر / يثمن	home-schooled (adj)	شخص متعلم بالمنزل
author (n)	مؤلف	home-schooling (n)	التعلم بالمنزل
boarding school (n)	مدرسة داخلية	housekeeper (n)	مدبر(ة) المنزل
bullying (n)	التنمر - البلطجة	imagine (v - d)	يتخيل
conclusion (n.)	نتيجة / استنتاج	improve (v - d)	يُحسن / يتحسن
confidence (n)	ثقة	level (n)	مستوى
contact (n) -(v) - d	اتصال / يتصل	orphan (n)	يتيم
critical thinking	تفكير نقدى	practical (adj)	عملى
cruel (adj)	قاسى	regard (n)	احترام / تحية
discuss (v- ed)	يناقش	relations	أقارب / علاقات
education (n)	تعليم	schooling (n)	التعليم فى المدارس
electrician (n)	فنى كهرباء	servant (n)	خادم / خادمة
employ (v - ed)	يوظف	so-called (adj)	ملقب / مسمى
extra (adj)	إضافى/ زائد	strange (adj)	غريب
fail (v. ed)	يفشل - يرسب	succeed (v - d)	ينجح
failure (n)	فشل - رسوب	success (n)	نجاح
Girgis Sefein	جرجس سيفين	successful (adj)	ناجح
glad (adj)	سعيد	upset (v) (adj)	يضايق/ يزعج / منزعج
governess (n)	مربية / معلمة بالمنزل/ حاكمة	wealthy (n)	ثرى



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Unit 10

apply (v. ied)	يتقدم بطلب/ يطبّق / يستخدم	hard-working (adj)	مجتهد او جاد في عمله
apprenticeship (n)	فترة تدريب على مهنة	honest (adj)	أمين
attendant (n)	مُرافق / خادم / مشرف	industry (n)	صناعة/ كدّ / اجتهاد
attention	انتبه / أنتباه	IT = Information Technology	تكنولوجيا المعلومات
availability (n)	توفر / وجود	loyal (adj)	مخلص / وفي / موالي
career (n)	مهنة / حياة مهنية	non-biased (ad)	دقيق / غير متحيز
caring (adj)	مراعي للآخرين	obviously (adv)	بوضوح / بالتأكيد
casualty department	قسم الطوارئ	office worker	عامل بمكتب
challenge (n. / v. d)	تحدي – يتحدى	personal statement	بيان شخصي
characteristics	خصائص / مواصفات	practical (adj)	عملي/فعال /قادر على التعامل مع الأمور
communicator (n)	بارع في توصيل الأفكار للآخرين	progressing	تقدم / تطور
community (n)	جماعة / مجتمع صغير	punctual (adj)	دقيق / منضبط في المواعيد
compassionate (adj)	رحيم / عطوف	qualifications (n)	مؤهلات
confident (adj)	واثق / لديه ثقة في شيئ	reassure (v. d)	يُطَمْئِن
construction (n)	مبنى/بناء/تشييد	reliable (adj)	يمكن الاعتماد عليه
contract (n / v. ed)	عقد / ينكمش / يصاب ب	rewarding (adj)	مُجْزِي / له عائد جيد
cuisine (n)	فن الطبخ/مطبخ	route (n)	مسار / طريق
CV = curriculum vitae	السيرة الذاتية	shop assistant	عامل بمحل
deadline (n)	موعد نهائي	siren (n)	صافرة إنذار
degree (n)	درجة/شهادة علمية/مكانة/درجة منوية	skill (n)	مهارة / براعة



eligible (adj)	مؤهل / جدير / مستحق	stressful (adj)	مجهِد / مثيرللتوتر
emergency room (n)	غرفة الطوارئ	success (n)	نجاح
essential (adj)	أساسي	team player (n)	شخص يعمل جيدًا في فريق
fancy (v. ied /n / adj)	يريد - يتخيل - خيال / خيالى	teammate (n)	زميل بالفريق
fire engine	سيارة إطفاء	tiring (adj)	متعِب / مسبب للإجهاد
firefighter (n)	رجل إطفاء	training (n)	تدريب
flexible (adj)	مرن / لين / قابل للتكيف	variety (n)	تشكيلة / مجموعة منوعة
flight attendant (n)	مضيفة طيران	vast (adj.)	شاسع / ضخم

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activist (n)	ناشط (شخص يحاول تغيير الأوضاع)	inspire (v.d)	يلهم
amazing (adj)	مذهل/ مدهش/ رائع	issue (n) (v.d)	قضية / موضوع / عدد من جريدة / يُصدر
athlete (n)	لاعب ألعاب قوى/ لاعب رياضى	Kung Fu (n)	رياضة الكونج فو
athletics (n)	ألعاب القوى	medal (n)	ميدالية
benefits (n)	فوائد	muscles (n)	عضلات
bother (v.ed)	يزعج/ يضايق	Paralympics	الألعاب الأوليمبيه لذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة
campaign (v.ed)	يقوم بحملة	podcast (n)	بث إذاعى
campaigner (n)	مشارك فى حملة / مؤيد / ناشط	polio (n)	شلل الأطفال
campus (n)	الحرم الجامعى	powerlifter (n)	ربّاع (لاعب رفع أثقال)
celebrity (n)	شخص مشهور	powerlifting (n)	رفع الأثقال
charity (n)	مؤسسة خيرية / عمل خيرى / صدقة	promote (v.d)	يعزز / يرقى / يشجع
colleague (n)	زميل	ramp (n)	مُنْحَدَر/ مطلع للكراسى المتحركة
compete (v.d)	يُنافِس	sign-off	إنهاء الرسالة - خاتمة
dedicated (adj)	مخصص	sloping surface	سطح مائل
determination (n)	عزم / تصميم	snowboarding (n)	التزلج على الجليد
disability (n)	إعاقة / عجز	spina bifida (n)	تشقق العمود الفقرى
fighting (n)	قتال	stamina (n)	القدرة على التحمل/ عزيمة
Girgis Sefein	جرجس سيفين	wheelchair (n)	كرسى متحرك
highs and lows	نجاحات وإخفاقات	windsurfing (n)	التَزَلّج على الماء

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abandoned (adj)	مهجور	guilty (adj)	مُذنب
adopt (v. ed)	يتبنى (طفل / فكرة)	legend (n)	أسطورة
archaeologists (n)	علماء آثار	machinery (n)	ميكنة/ ماكينات
artificial (adj)	اصطناعي	manual labour	عمل يدوى
characters (n)	شخصيات (فى رواية / فيلم)	mystery (n)	غموض / لغز
confuse (v. d)	يربك	mystery stories (n)	قصص الغموض
cottage (n)	كوخ / بيت ريفى	pace (n)	وتيرة (الأحداث) / خطوة / إيقاع
disappear (v. ed)	يختفى	plot (n)	حبكة (رواية – مسرحية) / مؤامرة
efficiently (adv)	بكفاءة	summary (n)	ملخص / موجز
engaged (adj)	خاطب / مرتبط	theme (n)	موضوع (الرواية...)
engagement (n)	خطوبة / ارتباط	uncomfortable (adj)	غير مريح / منزعج
ensure (v. d)	يؤكد على / يضمن / يكفل	unpleasant (adj)	غير سار
equally (adv)	بالتساوي	weaver (n)	نسّاج / صانع نسيج
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Synonyms & Antonyms

Word		➢ Synonym	➢ Antonym
abandoned	مهجور	deserted	inhabited
achievement	انجاز /تحقيق	accomplishment / fulfilment	failure / disaster
advantages	مزايا	merits / benefits/ profits	disadvantages / demerits /downsides
allergy	حساسية	sensitivity - reaction	--------------------------
amazing	مدهش /مذهل	astonishing / stunning / wonderful	unsurprising/ normal /unexceptional
appreciate	يُقدر	thank / value / welcome	despise / depreciate
arrest	يقبض على	catch/ capture / detain	release / set free / free
basic	أساسي	essential - fundamental	secondary - non-essential
(be) for	مؤيد لـــ	pro / in favour of / supporting	against / anti / opposed to
benefit	يفيد / يعين /يستفيد	profit / aid / assist / gain	harm / hurt / damage
blanket	يغطي	cover - hide - conceal	--------------------------
bother	يزعج	disturb / anger / upset	comfort / please/ satisfy / aid
burn (v)	يحرق	set fire to - blaze - flame	extinguish - put out
calm (adj / n)	هادئ - هدوء	peaceful - peace - quiet	violent - disorder
caring (adj)	مراعى للآخرين	kind - sympathetic -concerned	uncaring - indifferent - cruel
celebrity	شخص مشهور	star / figure / icon	nobody / nonentity
challenge (n)	تحدى	difficulty - matter - issue	easiness - solution
confident (adj.)	واثق	self assured	hesitant
construct (v)	يبنى / يشيِّد	build - establish	demolish - destroy
construction (n)	مبنى / بناء	building - establishing - founding	demolishing - destroying - ruining
cruel	قاسى	wicked / brutal / savage	merciful /compassionate/ kind
deadline (n)	موعد نهائى	time limit - target date - due date	extension
definitely	بالتاكيد	certainly / absolutely	indefinitely
degree (n)	درجة	level - amount - stage	--------------------------
disappear	يختفى	fade / vanish	appear
distant	بعيد	far	nearby
emergency	طوارئ	disaster - accident	safety - ease
employ	يوظف	hire	fire / dismiss / sack
equally	بشكل متساوٍ	evenly	unequally
especially	خاصة / لاسيما	particularly / specifically	generally / in general
expensive	غالى الثمن	costly / pricey / costly	cheap / inexpensive / economical
familiar	مألوف	common / known /ordinary	unfamiliar / uncommon / unsual
flexible (adj)	مرن	adaptable - adjustable	rigid - inflexible
grow	ينمو	develop - mature	decrease - shrink
growth	نمو	increase - development	decline - decrease
guilty (adj.)	مُذنب	convicted / accusable	guiltless / sinless / innocent
honest	صادق	frank - sincere - trusty	deceitful - faithless - dishonest
huge	ضخم	enormous / immense	tiny / minute
hygiene	النظافة الشخصية	cleanliness - purity	dirtiness - uncleanliness
immediately	فورًا	instantly - at once	later on - afterwards
improve	يُحسن – يتحسن	enhance / boost	disprove / discredit
inspire	يلهم	encourage / motivate	discourage / dishearten
involve	يتضمن /يشرك فى	include / embody	exclude / eliminate
near	قريب	close (to) / nearby/ next to	far / remote / distant
pace	إيقاع / رتم الأحداث / خطوة	step / rapidity	slowness

Word		Synonym	Antonym
persuade	يقنع	convince/ induce	dissuade / deter / dishearten
physical	بدنى /مادى/ محسوس	bodily/ corporal / concrete	nonphysical / mental / abstract
popular	محبوب/ شعبى	liked / favoured / admired	unpopular / unconventional / uncommon
positive	ايجابى	favourable / good / perfect	negative / unfavourable
possible	ممكن / محتمل	feasible / attainable/ achievable	impossible / /unattainable/ unachievable
previous	سابق	last / preceding / former	next / following / coming
qualified (adj)	مُؤهَل	trained - compitent	unqualified - apprentice
reliable (adj)	يمكن الاعتماد عليه	dependable - trustworthy	unreliable - untrustworthy
repair	يصلح	fix / mend	damage/ destroy / ruin
respond	يستجيب	reply - answer - react	ask - inquire - ignore
rewarding (adj)	مُجزى	worthwhile - advantageous	depressing - unprofitable
rule	قاعدة	regulation - order - law	--------------------------
servant	خادم - خادمة	maid / attendant	master / mistress
stressful (adj)	مُجهد	worrying - exhausting	relaxing - comforting
suitable	مناسب	appropriate/ right / apt	unsuitable / inappropriate/ inapt
traditional	تقليدى	conventional	unconventional / unusual
trial (n)	محاولة	test - judgment	--------------------------
unfortunately	لسوء الحظ	unluckily	luckily / fortunately
unpleasant	غير سار	nasty	pleasant
useful	مفيد / نافع	beneficial / helpful	harmful / useless
wealthy	ثري	rich / affluent	destitute / poor / needy
win	يفوز ب /ينتصر	conquer / triumph / get	lose / fail

وإن مات ، يتكلم بعد !

إهداء
إلى قارورة الطيب التي انكسرت
ففاحت رائحتها إلى روح معلمي
الفاضل مستر طارق صموئيل

Girgis

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a degree in	درجة علمية في مجال	lead to	يؤدى إلى
a home for	موطن ل	lie on	يرقد على
a research into	بحث عن	live on	يعيش على
access to	الوصول إلى	live with	يعيش مع
adapt to	يتكيف مع/يتأقلم على	look after	يعتنى ب
add .... to	يضيف .... إلى	look forward to	يتطلع إلى
agree with	يتفق مع شخص فى الرأى/ يوافق على شيئ	of your own	ملكك/ خاص بك
angry with	غاضب من	on your own	بنفسك/ بمفردك
apart from = except for	بخلاف/ باستثناء	participate in	يشارك فى
apply to / for	يتقدم بطلب لشخص او شركة	pick ... up	يلتقط
battle against	يحارب ضد	popular with / among	محبوب من /شائع وسط
(be) late for	متأخر على	prepare for	يجهز لـ
break down	يتعطل	protect against	يحمى ... ضد / من
breathe in / out	يأخذ شهيق / يخرج زفير	qualified for	مؤهل ل
by a river	بجوار نهر	ready for	مستعد / جاهز ل
call out	ينادي بصوت عالي	reason for	سبب لـ ....
campaign for	يقود حملة من أجل	refer to	يُشير الى
carry on	يستمر	reply to	يرد على
change .... into	يحول ....إلى	research on	يجرى بحثا على
chat with	يدردش مع	respond to	يستجيب ل
close to	قريب من	return to	يعود إلى
communicate with	يتواصل مع شخص	ride on	يركب (دراجة / موتوسيكل/ حيوان)
compete in	ينافس فى	right for	مُناسب ل
complain about	يشكو من شيئ	save from	ينقذ من
concerned about	مهتم بـ	search for	يبحث عن
contact with	تواصل مع	short for	إختصار لـ ....
crazy about	مهووس ب / شغوف ب	sit at a disk	يجلس على مكتب
cruel to	قاسى مع	sorry for	آسف على
decide on	يختار / يحدد	support ... with ...	يدعم ..... بـ ....
decide to	يقرر أن	take air in / out	يستنشق / يزفر
eligible for	مؤهَل ل / مستحق ل	take back	يعيد – يُرجِع
familiar with	مطلع على /عارف ب	take part in	يشارك فى
fight with	يتقاتل / يحارب مع	talk to / with	يتحدث إلى / مع
find out about	يجد معلومات عن	thanks to	بفضل
for instance	على سبيل المثال	think of / about	يفكر فى
for this reason	لهذا السبب	travel on two wheels	يسافر على عجلتين (دراجة مثلا)
frightened of	خائف من	turn ..... down	يخفض صوت ....
full of	مليئ ب	turn on / off	يشغل / يطفئ (جهاز)
give ..... back to.....	يعيد ..... الى	variety of	تشكيلة من
good / useful for	جيد لـ/ مفيد لـ	wait for	ينتظر
have a talk with	يجري حديث مع	wake up	يستيقظ
hear about / of	يسمع عن (شخص أو شيئ)	way of + V+ ing	طريقة ل
hear from	يتلقى أخبار أو معلومات من	way to + inf	طريقة ل
important for	هام لـ	work to a plan	يعمل وفق خطة
in addition	بالإضافة الى	work for a charity	يعمل لدى جمعية خيرية
in charge of	مسئول عن	wrap up	يغلّف / يلف

Grammar in points

The zero conditional

If إذا – لو	فاعل	present simple مضارع بسيط	,	فاعل present simple مضارع بسيط

The First conditional

If إذا – لو	فاعل	present simple مضارع بسيط	,	فاعل + will/ can / may+ inf. (inf.) / don't + (inf.)

The Second conditional

If إذا – لو	فاعل	present simple ماضي بسيط	,	فاعل + would + inf. / could / might + inf.

The Third conditional

If إذا – لو	فاعل	past perfect ماضي تام	,	فاعل would have + pp. / could have / might have + inf.

If / When	water reaches 100 degrees, it boils.
If	you mix blue and yellowyou get green
If	I miss the 8 o'clock bus,I am late for work.
If	you push that button,It lights up
If	they do not pass their exam,their teacher will be sad.
If	you set your mind to a goal,you'll eventually achieve it.
If	If you get high marks, I'll give you a reward.
If	it snowed next July,would you be surprised?
If	I inherited a billion dollars, I would travel to the moon.
If	I were you,I'd stop smoking.
If	I were Salman Khan, I'd marry Kareena Kapoor .
If	he had enough time, he would go on a journey.
Unless	they arrived in time, they wouldn't be admitted.
In case of	his arrival tomorrow, we'll meet him.

Without	getting high marks,she won't join the university.
Without	your help, she would fail.
If	it weren't for television,people would go out more.
Were	he a bird,he would fly.
Were	he to take a taxi,he wouldn't be late.
Had	I enough time, I would attend the meeting.
Should	he run fast,he would win the race.
If	you had been born a boy / girl,how would your life have been different ?
In case of	his hard study / studying,he would have come first.
If	Shakespeare hadn't gone to school,he wouldn't have learned to read and write well.
Had	he arrived early,he wouldn't have missed the train
Had	he not worked hard,he wouldn't have reached his goal.

Reported statement

لا تتغير الأزمنة أو الظروف أو أسماء الإشارة داخل الأقواس في الحالات الآتية:

1. إذا كان فعل القول في زمن المضارع أو المستقبل.

Direct speech: She says, "I like ice cream."
Reported speech: She says (that) she likes ice cream.
Girgis: "Noha works in an office."
Girgis says (that) Noha works in an office.
Girgis said (that) Noha worked in an office.

2. إذا كان الكلام المباشر عبارة عن حقيقة علمية (ومن الممكن أن يتغير الزمن إلى الماضي).

Girgis: "The sun rises in the east."
Girgis said (that) the sun rose in the east. Or Girgis said (that) the sun rises in the east.
Direct speech: The sky is blue.
Reported speech: She said (that) the sky is/was blue.

3. إذا كان الكلام قد قيل منذ فترة قصيرة ويدل علي ذلك كلمات وتعبيرات مثل:

a moment ago / a minute ago / just / just now / a short time ago

He said just now, "I am playing chess."
→→→ He said just now that he is playing chess.

4. إذا كان الكلام المباشر حقيقى فى لحظة الكلام (ومن الممكن أن يتغير الزمن إلى الماضى):

"I'm two metres tall," he said.
→→→ He said he is / was two metres tall.

Reported imperatives, (order, suggestions & advice)

Direct speech: →Dad: "Do your homework."
Reported speech: →Dad told me to do my homework.
Direct speech: →Teacher: "Don't talk to your friend."
Reported speech: →The teacher told me not to talk to my friend.

Reported questions

Direct Speech →Girgis: "Does Noha work in an office?"
Reported Speech →Girgis asks if/whether Noha works in an office.
Direct Speech →Girgis: "Does Noha work in an office?"

Reported Speech → Girgis asked if/whether Noha worked in an office.
Direct Speech → He said to me, "Where did you buy this nice suit?"
Reported Speech → He asked me / wanted to know where I bought / had bought that nice suit.

Modal verbs of deduction

must + inf.

لعمل استنتاج شبه مؤكد مبني على دليل في المضارع في الإثبات:

That must be the main entrance. I can see people queuing to get in.
He must live near here because he always walks to work.

can't + inf. ..

لعمل استنتاج شبه مؤكد مبني على دليل في المضارع فى النفى:

You can't be bored already! You've only been here five minutes.
It can't be easy for him, looking after three kids on his own.

may / might / could + inf. ..

لعمل استنتاج غير مؤكد في المضارع فى الإثبات:

I've lost my keys. They might be at work or they could be in the car.
We regret to inform you that some services may be delayed due to the bad weather.

may / might not + inf.

لعمل استنتاج غير مؤكد في المضارع فى النفى:

My grandmother may not / might not remember you. She hasn't seen you for ages.

must have + P.P.

لعمل استنتاج شبه مؤكد مبني على دليل في الماضي فى الإثبات:

He must have forgotten his phone at home again. He's not answering.
I called you yesterday around three o'clock but you must have been out.
The thief must have had a key. The door was locked and nothing was broken.
An earthquake? That must have been terrifying!

can't have + P.P.

لعمل استنتاج شبه مؤكد مبني على دليل في الماضي فى النفى:

I can't have left my phone at work. You phoned me when I was walking to my car.
A: I spent a month in hospital before I was able to walk.
B: That can't have been easy for you.

may / might / could have + P.P.

لعمل استنتاج غير مؤكد في الماضي فى الإثبات:

We don't know for sure that Alex broke the coffee table. It might have been *the dog.*
I think I might have left *the air conditioning on. Please can you check?*

may / might not have + P.P.

لعمل استنتاج غير مؤكد في الماضي فى النفى:

Your mother didn't call me by name. She may not / might not have remembered *me.*





➢ **Present necessity**	الضرورة / الإلزام في المضارع
نصيحة قوية لشخص	You must give up smoking .
دعوة مؤدبة (عزومة) قوية	You must try some of this chocolate cake. It's delicious.
قاعدة أو قانون أو أمر مباشر	Athletes must get a special heart examination. (الإلزام أو الإجبار طبقًا لنصوص القوانين والتعليمات والإشعارات والأوامر المكتوبة على لافتات)
الزام شخصي داخلي	I must study hard this year to fulfill my dream .
تذكير / تذكر	I must phone my dad. It's his birthday today.
أمر من المتحدث للمُخاطب	You must come to work early.
انتقاد سلوك معين	Must you keep playing that terrible music? Why must you mispronounce my name every time?
تستخدم a must كإسم بمعنى ضرورة	➢ It's a must that all drivers wear seat belts.
➢ **have / has to - have / has got to**	
إجبار مفروض من مصدر خارجي	➢ you have to carry your passport all the time when you travel to a foreign country.
➢ **need to + inf.**	
للتعبير عن الحاجة للقيام بشيئ	➢ To buy this villa, you need to / must start saving from now.
➢ **had to / needed to + inf.**	
الضرورة أو الإلزام في الماضي	➢ I was late for school, so I had to / needed to take a taxi.
➢ **will have to / will need to + inf.**	
الضرورة أو الإلزام في المستقبل	➢ I will need to drink a few cups of coffee in order to stay awake.
➢ **don't / doesn't have to - don't / doesn't need to - needn't + inf.**	
عدم الضرورة أو الإلزام في المضارع	➢ You don't have to / don't need to / needn't buy any bread. Dad has already bought.
➢ **didn't have to / didn't need to + inf.**	
عدم الضرورة أو الإلزام في الماضي	➢ I didn't have to / didn't need to take a taxi.The bus was on time.
➢ **needn't have + p.p.**	
شئ لم يكن من الضروري القيام به – ولكنه تم القيام به رغم عدم ضرورته	➢ You needn't have bought any meat. We have a lot of meat in the fridge.
➢ **will not (won't) have to - will not (won't) need to + inf.**	
لن يكون من الضروري أن	➢ Tomorrow is Friday so I won't have to go to school .
➢ **mustn't / can't + inf.**	
الحظر / المنع في المضارع	➢ You mustn't park your car here. It's (illegal / prohibited / not allowed / forbidden).

➢ **The past simple tense**	زمن الماضى البسيط
حَدَث اكتمل في توقيت محدد في الماضي أو استغرق مدة من الوقت في الماضي	➢ My grandfather died 30 years ago. ➢ My brother lived in Armant for seven years.
لسرد احداث وقعت وانتهت في الماضي	➢ Yesterday, I went to the restaurant and ordered a big meal.
يمكن استخدامه ليعبر عن مدة بدأت وانتهت في الماضي	➢ Mr. Girgis lived for five years in Armant. Now he lives in Luxor.
أحداث متكررة او عادات كانت تحدث في الماضي	➢ When I was in Alex, I swam in the sea every day in the early morning.

يستخدم بعد If في الحالة الشرطية الثانية	➢ If she had enough money, she would buy a new dress.
بعد يستخدم للتعبير عن تفضيل شيئ في المضارع would rather/would sooner إذا كان هناك فاعلين	➢ I'd rather you left your current job.
It is time + فاعل + ماضي بسيط	➢ It is time we left work.

used to اعتاد ان

فاعل عاقل → used to + → inf → عادة توقفت

فاعل عاقل → be → used to + → v + ing → عادة مستمرة

- ➢ He used to live in Luxor. = He no longer lives in Luxor
- ➢ They didn't use to go to school, they always skipped class.
- ➢ I am (get) used to getting up early.
- ➢ It's his habit to revise = He is used to revising.
- ➢ It was her habit to get up early = She used to get up early.

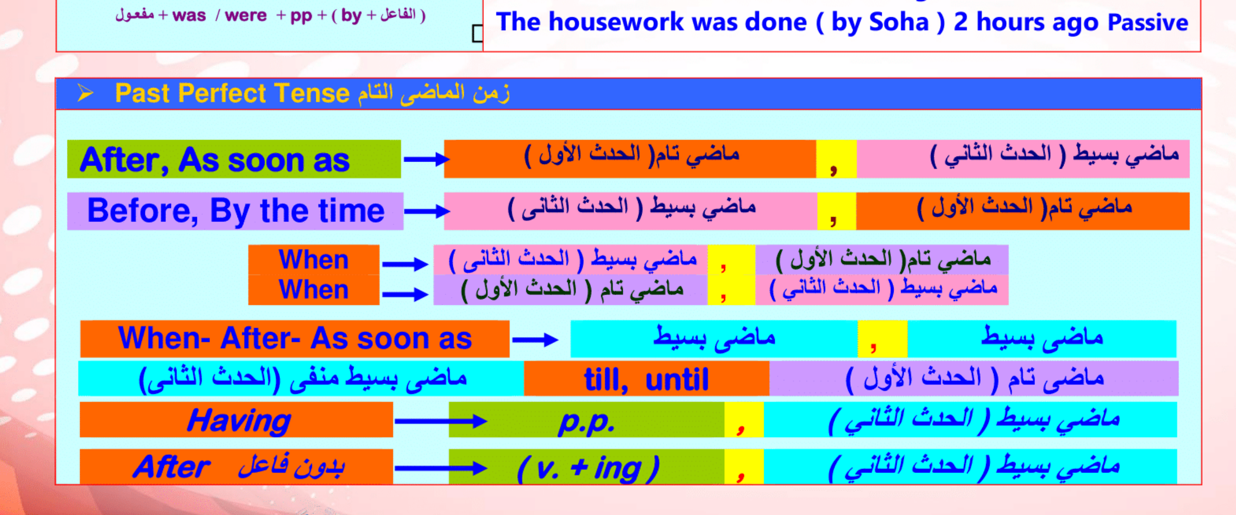
used to يُستخدم فى

الشيء → be → used to + → inf → يُستخدم ل

الشيء → be → used for + → v + ing → يُستخدم ل

- Protractors are used for measuring angles.
- Pens are used to write = Pens are used for writing .
- Protractors are used to measure angles .

ACTIVE / PASSIVE مفعول + was / were + pp + (by + الفاعل)	Soha did the housework 2 hours ago. Active The housework was done (by Soha) 2 hours ago Passive



➢ Past Perfect Tense زمن الماضي التام

After, As soon as →	ماضي تام(الحدث الأول)	,	ماضي بسيط (الحدث الثاني)
Before, By the time →	ماضي بسيط (الحدث الثانى)	,	ماضي تام(الحدث الأول)
When →	ماضي بسيط (الحدث الثانى)	,	ماضي تام(الحدث الأول)
When →	ماضي تام (الحدث الأول)	,	ماضي بسيط (الحدث الثانى)
When- After- As soon as →	ماضى بسيط	,	ماضى بسيط
ماضى بسيط منفى (الحدث الثانى)	till, until		ماضى تام (الحدث الأول)
Having →	p.p.	,	ماضي بسيط (الحدث الثاني)
After بدون فاعل →	(v. + ing)	,	ماضي بسيط (الحدث الثاني)



Before بدون فاعل	→	(v. + ing)	,	ماضي تام (الحدث الأول)
ماضى بسيط (الحدث الثانى)		because		ماضى تام (الحدث الأول)

No sooner	ماضى تام	than	ماضى بسيط
Scarcely		when	
Hardly		when	
Only just		when	

Immediately after → (اسم) or (v + ing) → ماضي بسيط

- When Mr. Bishoy reached the station, the train had left.
- When Mr. Bishoy had reached the station, the train left.
- He didn't watch TV until he had finished his homework .
- Having finished his homework , he watched TV .
- After reading the story, I visited my friend.
- I had read the story before visiting my friend.
- Tony knew Istanbul so well because he had visited the city several times.
- No sooner had he arrived at the station than the train left
- Immediately after his arrival at the station, the train left

Mr. Girgis Sefein

Relative clauses عبارات الوصل

who / that	الذى / التى / الذين	➢	تحل محل فاعل عاقل - ويأتى بعدها فعل.
whom	الذى / التى / الذين	➢	تحل محل المفعول به العاقل - ويأتي بعدها جملة.
which/that	الذى / التى / الذين	➢	تحل محل الفاعل غير العاقل - ويأتي بعدها فعل.
whose	الذي ملكه / الذين يملكون	➢	تحل محل صفات او صيغ الملكية - ويأتي بعدها اسم مملوك لما قبلها
where	حيث/المكان الذي فيه(منه)	➢	للاماكن ويأتى بعدها جملة.
when	عندما / الوقت الذي فيه	➢	للتوقيت ويأتى بعدها جملة.
what	الشيء الذي	➢	يأتي قبلها (فعل / ضمير) أو تأتي في أول الجملة.
why	السبب الذي من أجله	➢	يأتى بعدها جملة.

1- who / that

(الذي / الذين)، وتحل محل فاعل عاقل - ويأتى بعدها فعل.

فعل + who / that + فاعل عاقل

The man (who / that) lives next door to us bought a new car.

من الممكن ان تحل محل مفعول عاقل - ويأتى بعدها فاعل آخر.

فاعل آخر + who / whom / that + مفعول عاقل

The people (whom / who / that) we met at the hotel were very helpful.

2- whom

(الذي / الذين)، وتحل محل مفعول به عاقل - ويأتى بعدها جملة.

The woman whom my brother married is from Alexandria.

إذا وجد حرف جر مع المفعول العاقل (يتم وضعه باحدى الطريقتين الاتيتين):

حرف الجر ...... + who / whom / that + مفعول عاقل

حرف الجر ...... + whom + حرف الجر + مفعول عاقل

My brother met the woman (whom / who / that) I used to work with.

My brother met the woman (with whom) I used to work.

3- which / that

(الذي / الذين)، وتحل محل فاعل غيرعاقل (للأشياء / الحيوانات / الأفكار) - ويأتى بعدها فعل.

فعل + which / that + فاعل غيرعاقل

The car (which / that) broke down is in the garage.

من الممكن ان تحل محل مفعول غيرعاقل - ويأتى بعدها فاعل آخر.

فاعل آخر + which / that + مفعول غيرعاقل

She ate the chocolate (which / that) I bought.

من الممكن ان تحل (which) محل فكرة أو جملة كاملة (وفي هذه الحالة لا يمكن استخدام that مكانها).

فعل / فاعل آخر + which, + فكرة / جملة كاملة

She treats her students well, which makes her a good teacher.

I have sales skills, which made me the best candidate for the job.

إذا وجد حرف جر مع المفعول غيرالعاقل (يتم وضعه باحدى الطريقتين الاتيتين):

(1) حرف الجر ...... + which / that + مفعول غير عاقل

(2) حرف الجر ...... + which + حرف الجر + مفعول غيرعاقل

لاحظ انه من الممكن ان استخدام حرف الجر قبل (which) مباشرة و لكن ليس قبل (that).

The job (which / that) she applied for is well paid.

The job for which she applied is well paid.

على الرغم من تقارب استخدام (which) و (that) إلا انه هناك بعض الحالات الخاصة فى استخدام (that) مثل:

1- يُفضل استخدام (that) عند وجود أحد الكلمات الآتية:

all / any / every / some / no / none / much / the first / the last / the only / little / few / only

All that you have mentioned is known for me.

He was the first person that died of corona virus.

إذا وجد حرف الجر (of) بعد أى من الكلمات السابقة نستخدم (whom / which) وليس (that):

...... + of + which + مفعول غير عاقل

Mr. Girgis has read many novels, all of which are interesting.

There were many questions, most of which I could answer.

...... + of + whom + مفعول عاقل

Ten people applied for the job, none of whom was/ were suitable.

He has three daughters, all of whom are married.

2- يُفضل استخدام (that) عند وجود أحد الكلمات الآتية:

everything / anything / something

Everything that you've ever dreamed of is appearing when you wake up.

If you hear of anything that might help, please give us a call.

3- يُفضل استخدام (that) إذا سبقتها صفة تفضيل:

"The Green Mile" is truly the best film that I have ever seen.

4- يجب استخدام (that) بعد كلمات الاستفهام What / Which / Who :

Who is the player that scored the most goals in football history?



4- whose

(الذي ملكه / الذين يملكون) ، وتحل محل صفات او صيغ الملكية - ويأتي بعدها اسم مملوك لما قبلها.

مملوك + whose + مالك (عاقل / غير عاقل)

The little girl whose doll was lost is sad.

لاحظ أنه هناك بعض الكلمات لها نفس الشكل في حالة الاسم والفعل.

pay	أجر / يدفع	wish	أمنية – يتمنى
help	مساعدة / يساعد	exports	صادرت – يصدر
visit	زيارة / يزور	imports	واردات– يستورد
help	مساعدة – يساعد	work	عمل – يعمل
dream	حلم– يحلم	stay	إقامة – يقيم
likes	الاشياء المفضلة/ يُحب	wishes	الامنيات / يتمنى

لكن عند استخدام هذه الكلمات بعد (whose) ياتى بعدها فعل.

We'll give a prize to the company whose exports are good.

لاحظ الفرق بين :

(1) ضمير وصل يُستخدم للملكية whose

(2) who's = who is / who has

That must be the cat whose tail got cut off.

Her brother who's a lawyer lives in Alexandria. = who is

Cristiano Ronaldo is the person who's the most followers on instagram. = who has.

5- where

(حيث / المكان الذي فيه / المكان الذى منه) ، وتُستخدم مع الأماكن ويأتى بعدها جملة.

(المكان) + where + فاعل آخر ....

This is the club where I first met my wife.

من الممكن إستخدام (which/ that) بدلاً من (where) كضمير وصل مع الأماكن (عندما يكون هناك نشاط قد تم في المكان) ولكن فى وجود حرف جر بإحدى الطرق الأتية:

(1) (المكان) + which / that + فاعل آخر .... at / in / to .

Luxor is the city which / that I was born in.

The country which / that he went to is very hot.

(2) (المكان) + at / in / to which + فاعل آخر ....

لاحظ انه من الممكن ان استخدام حرف الجر قبل (which) مباشرة و لكن ليس قبل (that).

The country to which he went is very hot.

Luxor is the city in which I was born.

إن لم يكن هناك نشاط (يتم أو قد تم) في داخل المكان فاننا نتعامل مع المكان كشيء غير عاقل ونستخدم (which / that) كضمير وصل دون استخدام حرف جر:

(مكان لا يوجد به نشاط) + which / that + فاعل آخر ....

This is the villa which / that my father bought a year ago.

6- when

(عندما / الوقت الذي فيه) ، وتُستخدم مع الزمان (الفترات الزمنية) ويأتى بعدها جملة.

(الزمان) + when + فاعل آخر ....

Friday is the day when I visit my grandparents in our village.

2001 was the year when she graduated from Oxford University.

من الممكن إستخدام (which/ that) بدلاً من (when) كضمير وصل مع الزمان (عندما يكون هناك نشاط قد تم في ذلك الوقت) ولكن فى وجود حرف جر بإحدى الطرق الأتية:

(1) .... in / on / at . فاعل آخر + which / that + (الزمان)

Seven o'clock is the time which / that I get up at.
Summer is the time which / that people enjoy warmer weather in.

(2) .... فاعل آخر + in / on / at which + (الزمان)

لاحظ انه من الممكن ان استخدام حرف الجر قبل (which) مباشرة و لكن ليس قبل (that).

Seven o'clock is the time at which I get up.
Summer is the time in which people enjoy warmer weather.

إن لم يكن هناك نشاط (يتم أو قد تم) في ذلك الوقت فاننا نتعامل مع الزمان كشيء غير عاقل ونستخدم (which / that) كضمير وصل دون استخدام حرف جر:

.... فاعل آخر + which / that + (زمان لا يوجد به نشاط)

Winter is the season which / that I love most of all.

7- what = the thing that / which

What makes her a good teacher is that she treats her students well.
I quite know what you are going to say.
Don't tell the police what she had done.

8- why = (that ...... for / which ...... for)

(السبب الذي من أجله)، ويأتى بعدها جملة.

I know why he married her? For her money.
Girgis didn't realize why the crowd was cheering.
That's the reason why I left my job. = That's the reason that I left my job for.

حذف ضمير الوصل

من الممكن حذف ضمير الوصل الذي يعود علي مفعول (who / whom / which/ that) دون أن نُعوض عنه:

The man whom she married was a dangerous criminal.
= The man she married was a dangerous criminal.

The flowers that I bought yesterday have already died.
= The flowers I bought yesterday have already died.

من الممكن أيضا حذف ضمير الوصل الذي يعود علي فاعل و لكن يجب أن يُعوض عنه كالأتى (على حسب كون الجمله معلوم ام مجهول.

(1) فاعل + who / which / that + فعل فى المعلوم = فاعل + V+ ing

The man who is standing behind me is a thief.
= The man standing behind me is a thief.

(2) نائب فاعل (مفعول) + who / which / that + فعل فى المجهول = فاعل + P.P.

Plays which were written by Shakespeare were translated into different languages.
= Plays written by Shakespeare were translated into different languages.

- لا ينبغى ان تكرر الضمائر داخل جملة الوصل:

Don't say	The books which I have read them are very interesting.
Say	The books which I have read are very interesting.

▪ لا تستخدم (that) مع جمل الوصل التي تعطي معلومات إضافية والتي توضع بعد فاصلة.

Don't say	Luxor, ~~that~~ is my hometown, is an amazing city.
Say	Luxor, which is my hometown, is an amazing city.

اضافات خاصة بالفائقين

يلاحظ ان حرف الجر الذي يسبق (whom / which) يرتبط غالبا بالفعل الذى يلى ضمير الوصل أو الاسم الذى يسبقه و يعتمد علي المعني المقصود. و لتسهيل اختيارحرف الجر المناسب لاحظ الاتى :

reply to Answer to	in (article / novel / story / tale / book /	at meeting / stadium /	mean by	apologize for

She asked me where I had been, to which الذى عليه I replied, “I can’t tell you.”

Lord of the Flies is a story in which التى فيها a group of school boys are shipwrecked on an island.

I’ve just read a newspaper article in which التى فيها the life of a famous woman is described in detail.

They said something very cruel, for which الذى عليه I think they should apologise.

Tomorrow, I’m going to a meeting at which التى فيها we’re going to discuss women’s role in society.

1. Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. Omar has a new............ on his smartphone to understand foreign languages.

ⓐ chat	ⓑ app	ⓒ internet	ⓓ click

2. The students answered all the questions in the............ and then checked their scores.

ⓐ feedback	ⓑ invention	ⓒ quiz	ⓓ computer

3. My dad uses............ if he doesn’t know which road to take.

ⓐ vehicle	ⓑ app	ⓒ translation	ⓓ GPS

4. In the future, we will have the............ to travel to space on our holidays.

ⓐ technology	ⓑ invention	ⓒ internet	ⓓ robot

5. Kamal............. his homework before he went to the cinema.

ⓐ had finished	ⓑ finished	ⓒ was finishing	ⓓ would finish

6. You............ make a loud noise in the library or you will get into trouble.

ⓐ can	ⓑ should	ⓒ mustn’t	ⓓ must

7. If Magda............ a language course, she would be able to speak to foreigners.

ⓐ does	ⓑ will do	ⓒ did	ⓓ would do

8. What would you do if your friend............ an accident?

ⓐ have	ⓑ would have	ⓒ has	ⓓ had

9. When the alarm rings, we............ the building.

ⓐ would leave	ⓑ left	ⓒ leaving	ⓓ leave

10. I have a bad cold, so it is difficult for me to............							
ⓐ	breathe	ⓑ	research	ⓒ	wash	ⓓ	respond
11. We should always put our plastic rubbish in a separate............							
ⓐ	wrap	ⓑ	bin	ⓒ	dust	ⓓ	floor
12. A new school............. in our village last year.							
ⓐ	built	ⓑ	was built	ⓒ	was building	ⓓ	had been built
13. Fortunately, the police could............ the mystery and catch the criminal.							
ⓐ	solve	ⓑ	make	ⓒ	find	ⓓ	do
14. It's very easy to............ around in that city because the public transport is cheap and efficient.							
ⓐ	get	ⓑ	find	ⓒ	stay	ⓓ	say
15. There was an emergency so the school was							
ⓐ	serviced	ⓑ	navigated	ⓒ	evacuated	ⓓ	injured
16. The boys could help the injured man because they had learnt about............							
ⓐ	danger	ⓑ	first aid	ⓒ	hygiene	ⓓ	emergency services
17. Mr. Girgis loves his job because it's very............							
ⓐ	stressful	ⓑ	rewarding	ⓒ	qualified	ⓓ	boring
18. Gamal wants to do a / an .... to learn how to be a builder.							
ⓐ	attendant	ⓑ	industry	ⓒ	apprenticeship	ⓓ	degree
19. The most important skill for a teacher is to be a good............							
ⓐ	reward	ⓑ	communicator	ⓒ	construction	ⓓ	qualification
20. I didn't enjoy that novel because the............ was very complicated.							
ⓐ	plot	ⓑ	characters	ⓒ	publisher	ⓓ	poet
21. Becoming a world champion in your sport is an amazing							
ⓐ	competition	ⓑ	winner	ⓒ	medal	ⓓ	achievement
22. Fatma............ her sister that she was going to the library to study.							
ⓐ	said	ⓑ	asked	ⓒ	requested	ⓓ	told
23. Hazem asked............ he could leave the lesson early.							
ⓐ	that	ⓑ	whether	ⓒ	weather	ⓓ	to
24. Athletes play well and............ against each other to win medals.							
ⓐ	complete	ⓑ	compete	ⓒ	complement	ⓓ	compliment
25. The customer............ the shop assistant for some help.							
ⓐ	told	ⓑ	said	ⓒ	thought	ⓓ	asked

26. I'm going to start a/an............ against cutting down trees in my town.							
ⓐ	camp	ⓑ	campaign	ⓒ	chaos	ⓓ	advice
27. Look! That is the gold medal............ the athlete won at the Paralympics.							
ⓐ	who	ⓑ	which	ⓒ	where	ⓓ	when
28. He is really ...., he did many things that are against the law.							
ⓐ	guilt	ⓑ	guiltless	ⓒ	guilty	ⓓ	guiltlessness
29. Miss Amany is a nurse, so she............ be very caring.							
ⓐ	must	ⓑ	can't	ⓒ	mustn't	ⓓ	have to
30. That............ be my book. I have my one in my bag.							
ⓐ	must	ⓑ	can	ⓒ	can't	ⓓ	doesn't
31. Mona was absent from school yesterday, so she............ ill.							
ⓐ	must have been	ⓑ	can't be	ⓒ	had to be	ⓓ	mustn't be
32. I'm sure the police will solve the............ and arrest the criminal.							
ⓐ	riddle	ⓑ	mystery	ⓒ	myth	ⓓ	puzzle
33. Hana loves animals, so she wants to be a							
ⓐ	teacher	ⓑ	plumber	ⓒ	vet	ⓓ	baker
34. After the accident, Lara couldn't walk and she had to use a/an............							
ⓐ	wheelchair	ⓑ	armchair	ⓒ	pair of glasses	ⓓ	muscle
35. I want to go to university to study for a/an............							
ⓐ	skill	ⓑ	degree	ⓒ	apprenticeship	ⓓ	contract
36. I still don't know what happened to my pen. It's a............							
ⓐ	guilty	ⓑ	criminal	ⓒ	mystery	ⓓ	plot
37. A nurse is a hard-working person............ is caring and reliable.							
ⓐ	who	ⓑ	whose	ⓒ	which	ⓓ	what
38. You............ use your phone while you're driving. It's dangerous.							
ⓐ	must	ⓑ	can	ⓒ	mustn't	ⓓ	should
39. If Samia .... the entrance test, she will go to Cairo University next year.							
ⓐ	would pass	ⓑ	will pass	ⓒ	passes	ⓓ	passed
40. The teacher asked............ the students had understood the explanation.							
ⓐ	what	ⓑ	to	ⓒ	so	ⓓ	whether
41. Ali arrived an hour late for the interview. He's not very............							
ⓐ	punctual	ⓑ	honest	ⓒ	flexible	ⓓ	loyal
42. Luxor is a city .... is famous across the world.							
ⓐ	who	ⓑ	when	ⓒ	where	ⓓ	which

43. How............ you feel if you won the competition?

ⓐ	do	ⓑ	are	ⓒ	would	ⓓ	will

44. There's water all over the kitchen floor. We should call a............

ⓐ	vet	ⓑ	farmer	ⓒ	police officer	ⓓ	plumber

45. Maya............ the nurse that she was feeling ill.

ⓐ	asked	ⓑ	said	ⓒ	made	ⓓ	told

46. The emergency services have arrived. There............ have been an accident.

ⓐ	must	ⓑ	can't	ⓒ	should	ⓓ	mustn't

47. I can't eat strawberries because I have a/an............

ⓐ	allergy	ⓑ	hygiene	ⓒ	bacteria	ⓓ	danger

48. Nadia wants to............ in the national swimming championships next year.

ⓐ	achieve	ⓑ	compete	ⓒ	cycle	ⓓ	campaign

49. Winning the silver medal in powerlifting was the greatest .... of his life.

ⓐ	achievement	ⓑ	campaign	ⓒ	competitor	ⓓ	activist

50. The person............ is teaching us this week is not our usual teacher.

ⓐ	whose	ⓑ	who	ⓒ	which	ⓓ	what

51. We............ learn computer skills at school because they are very useful.

ⓐ	mustn't	ⓑ	should	ⓒ	can't	ⓓ	don't

52. Sherif............ his dad to give him a lift to school because he was late.

ⓐ	asked	ⓑ	questioned	ⓒ	said	ⓓ	wondered

53. The lady............ taken to hospital in an ambulance after the fire last night.

ⓐ	will be	ⓑ	had been	ⓒ	is	ⓓ	was

54. My sister has a new job but it is very............, so she's unhappy and tired.

ⓐ	rewarding	ⓑ	practical	ⓒ	reliable	ⓓ	stressful

55. Wael wants to help other people and keep them safe, so he's training to be a/an ....

ⓐ	weaver	ⓑ	police officer	ⓒ	office worker	ⓓ	baker

56. I don't know where Lina is. .... have gone to the sports centre.

ⓐ	can	ⓑ	shouldn't	ⓒ	might	ⓓ	mustn't



2. Translate the following into Arabic.

1. GPS, which stands for Global Positioning System, is a radio navigation system. This helps land, sea and airline users determine their exact location easily.

....

....

....

2. People with disabilities are useful citizens although they have special needs. They can use their different skills to work with others to make progress on projects.

....

....

....

3. Education is essential for students of different ages all over the world. It is the process of achieving knowledge, values, skills and positive habits.

....

....

....

4. Some customers express their dissatisfaction with the things they buy with complaints. So, customer service should deal with these complaints seriously to please buyers.

....

....

....

5. A robot is a machine that is controlled by a computer. It can save time and do many tasks done by man.

....

....

....

3. Translate the following into English.

1. يلعب التعليم دوراً فعالاً في بناء المواطن القادر على مواجهة كل تحديات العصر ، لذا يُعد استثماراً بشريًا في كافة المجالات.

....

....

2. سوق العمل مليئ بالمنافسه الشديده لنيل فرص العمل المتنوعه في كل المجالات ، حيث تتطلب كل وظيفه مهارات محدده يسعي اليها الباحث عن الوظيفه .

....

....

3- علينا أن نفخر بالرياضيين الأكفاء الذين فازوا بميداليات في شتي البطولات. كما يجب أن نعطيهم العناية الكافية ليستمروا في تحقيق المزيد من النجاح .

....

....

4- يُعتبر الجهل عدو الإنسان الأول الذي يعوق التنمية والتقدم في شتي المجالات. لذا .لابد من محاربته عن طريق محو الأمية ونشر الوعي القومي.

....

....

5- يجب أن نتبع قواعد النظافة الشخصية والعامة حتي نتجنب الأمراض, فالصحة أغلي من أي شيء ولا يعرف قدرها إلا من حُرم منها.

....

....

6. Choose one of the two topics. Write about 150 words on the topic.

1. 'New technology has made it easier for people to make new friends'. Do you agree or disagree?

....

....

2. 'The most important skill we learn at school is how to interact with other people'. Do you agree or disagree?

....

....

3. Write a review of a book you have read. Describe the main characters and the plot, and say whether you recommend it or not.

....

....

4. Write a review of a website you have used. Explain the information that it contains, why you used it, and say whether it is easy to use or not.

....

....

5. Write an essay for a website describing a city from the future. Write about houses and transport, and say what you think it would be like to live there.

....

....

6. Write an essay advertising a new app. Decide what the app is for, who would use it and what features it would have.

....

....

7. Write an email to your teacher describing someone who has achieved something special. Explain how you know the person, what the person did and why you admire him/her.

....

....

8. Write an email to a friend to recommend a holiday destination. Describe the place, say what you can see and do there, and say why you think it is a good place for a holiday.

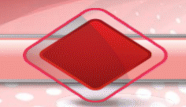
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Girgis

Treasure Island

advantage (n)	ميزة / أفضلية	offer (v. ed / n)	يعرض - عرض
agreement (n)	اتفاق/ موافقة	paddle (n)	مجداف
alive (adj)	على قيد الحياة / ناشط	painfully	بشكل مؤلم
anchor (n)	مرساة/ هلب	parrot (n)	ببغاء
arrest (v.ed)	يقبض على	pass through	يمر خلال / يخترق
attach (v. ed)	يلحق ب / يرفق	persuade (v.d)	يقنع
attachment (n)	ملحق / مرفق	pirate (n)	قرصان
attack (v. -ed)	يهاجم	point (n) (v.ed)	اشارة - يشير/ يحدد
bandage	ضمادة للجرح	pointed (adj.)	مدبب - محدد
cape (n)	الرأس (أرض داخلة في البحر) / لسان	realize (v.d)	يفهم/ يدرك
care (n / v. d)	رعاية/عناية/حرص- يعتني/يهتم	remind (v.ed)	يذكر
cave (n)	كهف	rocky	صخرى
chain (v. ed / n)	سلسلة / يكبل بالسلاسل	rope (n)	حبل
cliff (n)	منحدر صخرى	rule (n / v. d)	قاعدة/نظام - يحكم
climb (v - ed)	يتسلق	sand (n)	رمل
close	قريب	shallow	ضحل– قليل العمق
crazy (adj)	متهور / أهوج	shot (n)	طلقة/ عيار نارى
crazy (adj)	مجنون	shoulder	كتف - يحمل على عاتقه
crew (n)	طاقم السفينة	skeleton (n)	هيكل عظمى
deck	ظهر السفينة	smile (n) (v.d)	ابتسامة/يبتسم
dig (v- dug - dug)	يحفر	smoke (n)	دخان
distant (adj)	بعيد	spade (n)	جارُوف / مِجرَفة
empty (adj)	فارغ	steer (v. ed)	يمسك بالدفة/ يقود/ يحدد اتجاه
except (prep)	ما عدا	supplies (n)	مؤن
excited (adj)	مُثار/ فرح	sword (n)	سيف
fence (n)	سور / سياج	take lives	يُهلك
fire at us	يطلقون النار علينا	tent (n)	خيمة
fire his gun	يطلق النار من مسدسه	terrible (adj)	رهيب
firewood (n)	حطب للنار	thick (adj)	سميك / غليظ
flag (n)	علم/ راية	torch (n/ v.ed)	شعلة/كشاف – يشعل النار ب
flat (adj / n)	مسطح - مستو - شقة	trap (v. ped / n)	يحاصر – فخ / مصيدة
fort (n)	قلعة / حصن	trapped (adj)	محاصر
frightened (adj)	مرعوب	trial (n)	محاكمة / اختبار / محاولة
ground (n)	أرض	trick (n / v. ed)	حيلة – يخدع
guard (v. ed / n)	يحرس - حارس	truce (n)	هدنة
hill (n)	تل	trust (v.ed) (n)	يثق/ ثقة
imagine (v.d)	يتخيل	useless (adj)	عديم الفائدة
in trouble	فى ورطة	weakly (adv)	بضعف
lay down	يضجع	weapon (n)	سلاح
malaria (n)	مرض الملاريا	wet (adj)	مبتل
mast	سارى السفينة	win (v. won – won/ n)	يفوز ب / فوز
mist (n)	ضباب / شبورة	wound	جرح – يجرح
negotiate (v.d)	يتفاوض	wreck	حطام - تتحطم (السفينة)
nod (n)	إيماءة	Girgis Sefein	جرجس سيفين



Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d

1. There was a / an .... that stopped us from opening the gate.

ⓐ	chain	ⓑ	anchor	ⓒ	mast	ⓓ	flag

2. Here's my .... I'll buy the old bike from you for LE100.

ⓐ	presentation	ⓑ	fare	ⓒ	offer	ⓓ	affair

3. The bird made a loud .... and then flew from the trees.

ⓐ	voice	ⓑ	song	ⓒ	cry	ⓓ	laugh

4. There was a thick .... in the morning and I could not see the road.

ⓐ	sun	ⓑ	mist	ⓒ	air	ⓓ	water

5. Mr. Girgis lives near a busy road and the .... from the cars is terrible.

ⓐ	talk	ⓑ	shout	ⓒ	noise	ⓓ	cry

6. The children have got .... in their shoes because they were on the beach all morning.

ⓐ	rain	ⓑ	rock	ⓒ	sand	ⓓ	stone

7. They put a /an .... around the car and pulled it from the river.

ⓐ	rope	ⓑ	string	ⓒ	mast	ⓓ	anchor

8. When there is a ...., a judge decides if someone did or did not break the law.

ⓐ	trial	ⓑ	trail	ⓒ	try	ⓓ	tail

9. The taxi driver .... the car around some holes in the road.

ⓐ	sailed	ⓑ	steered	ⓒ	walked	ⓓ	flew

10. The nurse put a .... on the boy's head because he had a cut on it.

ⓐ	sheet	ⓑ	note	ⓒ	bandage	ⓓ	cloth

11. The police will .... the criminals soon.

ⓐ	reward	ⓑ	win	ⓒ	catch	ⓓ	arrive

12. The tourists came on to the .... when the ship arrived in Port Said.

ⓐ	cabin	ⓑ	deck	ⓒ	sail	ⓓ	mast

13. It was not easy to swim because the sea was very ....

ⓐ	tall	ⓑ	thick	ⓒ	flat	ⓓ	high

14. We used a .... so that we could see in the darkness.

ⓐ	torch	ⓑ	paddle	ⓒ	gun	ⓓ	fence

15. Please, can you close that window? I can't .... it.

ⓐ	get	ⓑ	arrive	ⓒ	go	ⓓ	reach

16. The sea is very .... here so it is safe for small children.

ⓐ	cold	ⓑ	dangerous	ⓒ	shallow	ⓓ	deep

17. My sister played a ………… on me and everyone laughed.

ⓐ	game	ⓑ	sport	ⓒ	task	ⓓ	trick

18. Your ………… is between your neck and your arm.

ⓐ	head	ⓑ	shoulder	ⓒ	nose	ⓓ	hand

19. Lina had a / an ………… on her leg after the accident.

ⓐ	noise	ⓑ	difficulty	ⓒ	wound	ⓓ	illness

20. People have found lots of treasure in an old ………… under the sea.

ⓐ	crash	ⓑ	wreck	ⓒ	trash	ⓓ	waste

21. If you are a doctor, you need to ………… about people's health.

ⓐ	care	ⓑ	watch	ⓒ	hope	ⓓ	see

22. I asked Fady if he wanted a sweet and he………… his head to say yes.

ⓐ	pushed	ⓑ	took	ⓒ	nodded	ⓓ	jumped

23. Before you go climbing, it is important to………… yourself to the rope.

ⓐ	put	ⓑ	attach	ⓒ	make	ⓓ	take

24. There are no buildings in this area because the ……… is too soft to build on.

ⓐ	deck	ⓑ	top	ⓒ	ground	ⓓ	ceiling

25. The police………… the men after they had stolen some phones from a shop.

ⓐ	forget	ⓑ	forgave	ⓒ	rewarded	ⓓ	arrested

26. Listen to this………… It will make you laugh!

ⓐ	joke	ⓑ	joy	ⓒ	funny	ⓓ	trick

27. If you don't know the English word, you can………… at the food you want.

ⓐ	mark	ⓑ	point	ⓒ	sign	ⓓ	suggest

28. Don't worry, I………… that I'll text you when I arrive in Giza.

ⓐ	ask	ⓑ	support	ⓒ	tell	ⓓ	promise

29. We thought we were in trouble until we saw the………… on her face.

ⓐ	noise	ⓑ	noise	ⓒ	smile	ⓓ	talk

30. This computer is………… It can't do anything.

ⓐ	lazy	ⓑ	useless	ⓒ	weak	ⓓ	sorry

31. Eventually, the two companies could reach a/ an………… to work together.

ⓐ	agreement	ⓑ	disagreement	ⓒ	idea	ⓓ	opinion

32. They decided to………… until they could agree what to do.

ⓐ	negotiate	ⓑ	change	ⓒ	move	ⓓ	promise

33. People can get ill with………… in countries with a lot of mosquitoes.

ⓐ	environment	ⓑ	adventure	ⓒ	malaria	ⓓ	ecotourism

34. Luckily, the old man is still............ after the accident.

ⓐ	dead	ⓑ	alive	ⓒ	actual	ⓓ	alone

35. It's very dark outside, can I use your............?

ⓐ	paddle	ⓑ	chain	ⓒ	torch	ⓓ	rope

36. It was raining on the mountain, so we waited in a dry............ until it stopped.

ⓐ	cave	ⓑ	river	ⓒ	pool	ⓓ	wave

37. One............ that they teach you in this school is don't eat in the classroom.

ⓐ	name	ⓑ	food	ⓒ	rule	ⓓ	timetable

38. Leila's favourite thing in the museum is a............ of a huge whale.

ⓐ	skeleton	ⓑ	bones	ⓒ	building	ⓓ	deck

39. Before you plant the tree, you need to............ a big hole.

ⓐ	put	ⓑ	dig	ⓒ	catch	ⓓ	win

40. You need to put a............ in the machine to get a bar of chocolate.

ⓐ	request	ⓑ	money	ⓒ	coin	ⓓ	trick